

Symposium under G7 Alliance
on Resource Efficiency

Resource Efficiency and Low-Carbon Society: Identifying Opportunities and Implications

G7 公開シンポジウム

－資源効率性と低炭素社会による機会と示唆－

13 December 2016

U Thant International Conference Hall
United Nations University

2016年12月13日

国連大学 ウ・タント国際会議場



Ministry of the Environment



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY
UNU-IAS
Institute for the Advanced Study
of Sustainability



IGES
Institute for Global
Environmental Strategies

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世界における資源の消費は、これまでになく大きく増加しております。資源の生産、消費、廃棄といった活動は、温室効果ガスの排出と大きく関係しており、3Rの推進によって資源効率性を向上させることは、循環型社会の実現のみならず、温室効果ガスの排出削減も期待できます。また、将来実現すべき低炭素社会が、資源循環システムにどのようなことを示唆するのかにも注意を払う必要があります。

特に、昨年、国連気候変動枠組条約第21回締約国会合（COP21）でパリ協定が採択されて以降、資源効率性政策と気候変動政策を協調させることの重要性が強く指摘されてきました。本年5月に富山で発表されたUNEP 国際資源パネル（IRP）の最新の報告書においても、気候変動対策と資源効率政策の統合は、費用効率的に気候変動目標を実現するために必要不可欠であるとともに、これにより2050年までに更に28%の温室効果ガスの削減が可能であると指摘されています。G7 富山環境大臣会合において採択された「富山物質循環フレームワーク」においても、気候変動政策を含むさまざまな政策を統合的に推進することが掲げられています。

このような状況で、両分野をつなぐための次のステップとして、低炭素社会における資源循環システムとはどのようなものなのか、我々はどういったことに取り組んでいかなければならないのかを特定する必要があります。本シンポジウムは、このような問題意識のもと、G7アライアンスの取組の一環として、資源効率性と気候変動問題との関係性をより深く理解し、世界各国におけるベストプラクティスを共有し、関係者間の意見交換や交流の促進することを目的としています。

Background

Recently, resource efficiency, the 3Rs, sustainable materials management, and other related themes are intensively discussed at various forums. The G7 in particular has taken the lead globally by launching many initiatives. Following the adoption of the “Kobe 3R Action Plan” at the Kobe G7 Environmental Ministers’ Meeting in 2008, the G7 Elmau Summit in 2015 established the G7 Alliance on resource efficiency, which aims at sharing best practices among stakeholders including the business sector. This year, the G7 Toyama Environmental Ministers’ Meeting adopted the “Toyama Framework on Material Cycles”, which includes G7’s common vision on resource efficiency and the 3Rs. In addition, based on the Leaders’ Declaration at the Elmau Summit, in May this year, UNEP International Resource Panel (IRP) and OECD released the “Resource Efficiency: Potential and Economic Implications” (summary for policymakers) and “Policy Guidance on Resource Efficiency”, respectively. Resource efficiency and the 3Rs are highlighted in several targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted at the UN Assembly last year.

Production, consumption, disposal, and life cycle of materials, which are the focus of resource efficiency, are closely linked with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Increasing resource efficiency by promoting the 3Rs including remanufacturing, greatly contributes to the reduction of GHG, in addition to reducing resource consumption. We need to pay attention to the implications of a low-carbon society to resource efficiency initiatives and vice versa. After the adoption of Paris Agreement at UNFCCC COP 21 in 2015, particular importance has been pointed out on relating resource efficiency policy and climate policy. For example, IRP points out that a combination of implementation of resource efficiency and ambitious global action on climate change is indispensable for meeting climate change targets cost effectively, with a 28% reduction in global resource extraction by 2050.

Against this background, and as a next step towards bridging resource efficiency and low-carbonisation, we need to identify what a resource circulation system in a low-carbon society to be realised in the long or middle-term would look like, and what measures we should take towards achieving it. Stakeholders who are tackling this challenge and can contribute to the discussion, including businesses, researchers, NGOs, IGOs and governments, will join the workshop and consider what actions should be taken.

Objective

In this workshop, all the stakeholders from G7 member countries and others will discuss from their respective perspective with the following goals:

- To understand more comprehensively the relationship between resource efficiency and climate change
- To share a vision for resource efficient low-carbon society (including a middle- or long-term vision (e.g. 2030 and 2050))
- To share best practices of technology, initiative, business, and policy that both improve resource efficiency and reduce GHG;
- To identify the next steps to be taken by stakeholders, including key actions that have the highest potential for resource efficiency and GHG emissions reduction.

A panel discussion will be featured at the workshop, and following this, the discussion will be summarised. It is hoped that the results of this discussion will offer suggestions for stakeholders to take action, as well as suggestions for relevant G7 meetings, and other opportunities.

Program

- Co-organizers** Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)
United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- Date and Time** 13 December 2016 (afternoon session) 14:00 – 17:50
- Venue** U Thant International Conference Hall, United Nations University
- Language** Japanese and English (simultaneous translation to be provided)
- Chairpersons** Shinichi Sakai
Professor, Kyoto University



13 afternoon December

14:00 – 14:25 **Opening Remarks 1** 開会挨拶 1

Tadahiko Ito
State Minister of the Environment, Japan



Opening Remarks 2 開会挨拶 2

Hironori Hamanaka
Chair, Board of Directors, IGES



Report from the G7 Alliance Workshop G7 アライアンスワークショップの報告

Junko Nishikawa
Programme Coordinator, UNU-IAS



14:25 – 15:25 **Starting Points for Resource Efficiency and Climate Change**

資源効率性と気候変動のスターティングポイント

Discussion will focus on background, the need for integrating resource efficiency and climate policy, the current progress in international discussion, and other topics related to resource efficiency and climate change, based on the outcome of the workshop.

背景、資源効率性と気候変動対策の統合の必要性、国際的議論の進展、そのほか資源効率性及び気候変動に関連するトピックについて、G7アライアンス・ワークショップの成果を交えて話し合います。

Panel Discussion

moderated by Ryutaro Yatsu
Senior Advisor, United Nations Environmental Programme,
International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC)



Janez Potočnik
Co-chair of International Resource Panel



Yuichi Moriguchi
Professor, Tokyo University



Kohmei Halada
Senior Special Missions Scientist, National Institute for Materials Science



Sangwon Suh
Professor, University of California



15:25 – 15:40 **Break** 休憩

15:40 – 16:40 **Practices and G7 Initiatives for Resource Efficiency and Climate Change 1**
資源効率性と気候変動に関する実践とイニシアチブ

This session will share best practices of long-term policy targets, business targets, and scientific contribution to these, dealing with resource efficiency and climate change issues in an integrated manner as well as best practices of resource efficiency measures and policy tools that reduce GHG emission, with the outcome of the workshop. Panelists will also discuss how collective initiatives such as G7 meetings, G7 Alliance on Resource Efficiency and the Toyama Framework on Material Cycles, and international organisations such as UNEP-IRP and OECD can support governments, business, and other related stakeholders to take action for resource efficiency and a low-carbon society.

長期的な政策目標、ビジネスにおける目標、資源効率性と気候変動を統合的に取り扱うこうした目標に対する科学的な貢献や、温室効果ガスを削減する資源効率性に係る対策・政策ツールについてのベストプラクティスをワークショップの成果を交えて共有します。パネルディスカッションでは、G7会合や資源効率性のためのG7アライアンス、富山物質循環フレームワーク等にみられる共同イニシアティブや、UNEP-IRPやOECD等の国際機関が、いかに政府、ビジネス及びその他関係者が資源効率性と低炭素社会に向けて行動を起こすために手助けできるかについても話し合います。

Panel Discussion パネルディスカッション

moderated by Kazunobu Onogawa
Senior Fellow, IGES



Birgit Schwenk
Head of Division European and International Aspects of Resource Efficiency,
Raw Materials Policy, Federal Ministry for the Environment,
Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany



Kathleen Salyer
Deputy Director, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, US EPA



Kengo Ishida
Chief Executive, Environmental Bureau,
Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society, Kitakyushu City



Takanobu Tachikawa
Deputy General Manager, DOWA Eco-System Co., Ltd



16:40 – 17:40

Practices and G7 Initiatives for Resource Efficiency and Climate Change 2

Panel Discussion パネルディスカッション

moderated by Shinichi Sakai
Professor, Kyoto University



Hiroshi Ono
Director, Policy Planning Division,
Waste Management and Recycling Department,
Ministry of the Environment, Japan



Federica Fricano
Director - Division IV Ministry of the Environment,
Land and Sea EU Affairs and International Climate Negotiation, Italy



Astrid Schomaker
Director Global Sustainable Development,
Environment Directorate-General, European Commission



17:40 – 17:50

Conclusion 閉会

平成28年5月15日(日)～16日(月)に富山県富山市において、G7富山環境大臣会合が開催されました。

環境大臣会合では、資源効率性・3Rに関し、G7の取組についての進捗を確認するとともに、引き続き、資源効率性・3Rのために率先して継続的に取り組み、経済成長と天然資源利用との分断(デカップリング)を促進することで一致しました。また、経済成長、技術革新、資源安全保障及び社会開発に多大な関連する便益をもたらすとの認識で一致しました。さらに、共通のビジョン、G7各国による野心的な行動、グローバルな取組の促進、着実なフォローアップを含む「富山物質循環フレームワーク」を採択しました。

※詳しくは、環境省報道発表をご覧ください。 <http://www.env.go.jp/press/102546.html>

